

UTILITY APPLICATION

UNDER 37 CFR § 1.53(B)

TITLE: SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR TRACKING THE LOCATION OF ITEMS WITHIN A CONTROLLED AREA

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Utility Application Transmittal Sheet and FY 2001 Fee Transmittal Sheet (2 pgs.); Specification, Claims, and Abstract (25 pgs.); Formal Drawings Figures (4 pgs.); Declaration (2 pgs.); Recordation Form Cover Sheet (1 pgs.); Original Assignment (2 pgs.); Grant of Power of Attorney (1 pg.); and Return Postcard.

PRIORITY DATA: Under U.S.C. 119(e)(1) this application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial 60/\_\_\_\_\_, filed \_\_\_\_\_.

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## SPECIFICATION

### SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR TRACKING THE LOCATION OF ITEMS WITHIN A CONTROLLED AREA

#### RELATED APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

[001] This application is related to U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. TBD (Atty. Dkt. No. 38326.00007.UTL1), entitled "Systems and Methods for Configuring a Warehouse for Tracking the Location of Items within a Controlled Area," filed TBD.

#### BACKGROUND

##### 1. Field of the Inventions

[002] The field of the invention relates generally to tracking using radio frequency identification tags and more particularly to tracking inventory on vehicles in a warehouse setting.

##### 2. Background Information

[003] In a warehouse environment, for example, the ability to track and control inventory can be vital. To aid in tracking inventory, floor embedded RFID tags have been used to facilitate the process of locating vehicles used to move the inventory in warehouses. The embedded RFID tags provide a fixed reference point to which tracking systems can be calibrated in real-time. In such a conventional tracking system, sensors on-board the vehicle are often used to provide direction and speed information to a processor which then uses "dead reckoning" algorithms to locate the position of the vehicle. Such algorithms must, however, periodically be reset from known benchmarks. It is for this purpose that RFID tags have recently been incorporated into conventional tracking systems. For example, Radio

Frequency Identification (RFID) tags have been used to facilitate tracking the location of forklifts in a warehouse. Tracking the forklifts can, e.g., comprise tracking the position, orientation, velocity, and speed of the forklift.

[004] Figure 1 illustrates a top view of an exemplary, conventional tracking system that uses RFID tags from. As can be seen, a plurality of RFID tags 102 can be aggregated into a plurality of arrays 100. The warehouse can be segmented into a plurality of geometrically equivalent areas 150. Each of the plurality of arrays 100 can then be deployed along the perimeter of areas 150 as illustrated by exemplary area 150a. When a forklift 110 passes over a RFID tag 102 in an array 100, the tag is read by an RFID interrogator (not shown) installed on forklift 110. Information from the tag can be used to help determine the location of the RFID interrogator (not shown) and, therefore, to determine the location of forklift 110.

[005] Also installed on forklift 110, however, are devices such as directional gyros and speed sensors for measuring motion parameters of forklift 110. The measured parameters can include, for example, speed, direction, and distance traveled for forklift 110. These parameters along with the last known location of the RFID interrogator, and the elapsed time since the last readings were made can be used to calculate an approximate location of forklift 110 when it resides within an area 150 where there are no RFID tags 102 for reference, such as when forklift 110 is at a position 160.

[006] For example, the measured parameters can be transmitted to a central server that can be configured to use the “dead reckoning” approach to estimate the location of forklift 110. The estimation will, however, necessarily comprise errors. To help correct for the errors, the location estimation can be adjusted whenever forklift 110 passes within range

of a RFID tag 102 allowing the RFID interrogator to obtain RFID tag information. The RFID tag information can then also be sent to the central server, which can use the RFID tag information to determine with a higher degree of accuracy the location of forklift 110.

[007] The location of forklift 110 can be used to track the location of items the forklift is transporting. Thus, the items can be tracked throughout the warehouse.

[008] The problem with the approach described in relation to figure 1 is that the equipment for measuring speed, direction, and other motion parameters can be very costly to equip on all forklifts in a warehouse. Further, if a forklift 110 moves for a prolonged period within an area 150 without coming into range of an RFID tag 102, errors in the location estimation will accumulate reducing the accuracy of location estimations.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[009] A location tracking system for tracking the location of items within a controlled area comprises a plurality of RFID tags located according to the required accuracy of the location determinations. Vehicles configured to transport items being tracked can then comprise two RFID interrogators configured to acquire RFID information from the plurality of RFID tags and transmit the RFID tag information to a location authority. The separation the two RFID interrogators can be set based on the spacing of the plurality of RFID tags such that the required accuracy results. The location authority can then simply map the RFID tag information to coordinate information stored for each of the plurality of tags to obtain the location of the vehicle and, therefore, the item being transported.

[010] These and other features, aspects, and embodiments of the invention are described below in the section entitled "Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments."

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[011] Features, aspects, and embodiments of the inventions are described in conjunction with the attached drawings, in which:

[012] Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary tracking system that uses RFID tags to track the location of items within a controlled area;

[013] Figure 2 is a flow chart illustrating an example method for configuring a controlled area with RFID tags for tracking the location of items within the controlled area in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

[014] Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating a controlled area configured with RFID tags in accordance with the method of figure 2;

[015] Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating an example process for tracking the location of an item within the controlled area of figure 3 in accordance with one embodiment of the invention; and

[016] Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating an example computer system that can comprise part of a location authority included in a tracking system configured in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[017] Figure 2 is a flow chart illustrating an example method for configuring a controlled area with RFID tags for tracking the location of items within the controlled area in accordance with one embodiment of the systems and methods described herein. A first step 202 comprises determining the desired accuracy for the location of the items. Next, in step 204, locations for the RFID tags are determined based on the desired, or required, accuracy so that the desired accuracy can be achieved.

[018] For example, if the accuracy required is +/- 1 foot, then the RFID tags should be located no farther than 1 foot apart, i.e., the RFID tags should be located using a spacing of 1 foot or less. If a spacing of less than 1 foot is used, then finer resolution can be achieved. In certain embodiments, the RFID tags are located in a grid pattern on the floor of the controlled area, which can for example be part of a warehouse. Thus, to ensure the appropriate resolution, the grid spacing should be, e.g., less than or equal to 1 foot.

[019] Further, the locations of the RFID tags should be referenced to one or more known locations in the controlled area. In other words, one or more markers, the location of which is known, should be used as references for the location of the RFID tags. The location of the RFID tags in relation to these markers should be known with a relatively high degree of precision.

[020] In step 206, it is determined if the RFID tags are being installed in a new facility. If this is the case, then the RFID tags can, for example, be configured into strips in step 210, which can in turn be placed on the floor covering the controlled area. To maintain the requisite spacing, the RFID tags should be spaced accordingly when assembled in to the strips and the strips should be placed accordingly onto the floor. The strips can be glued, or otherwise affixed to the floor and covered with a protective material. The protective material can, for example, comprise terrazzo, which can be poured over the affixed strips.

[021] If it is determined in step 206 that the facility is not new, then the floor of the facility, comprising the controlled area, can be retrofitted to accommodate the RFID tags. Retrofitting old floors can be accomplished using several methods. For example, the RFID tags can be embedded in low profile markers, e.g., similar to those used in freeway lanes. The markers should then be placed with the appropriate spacing as determined in step 204. For

example, a chalked grid of appropriate spacing can be applied to the floor. At each intersection, a marker can be glued to the concrete. This method can be used, for example, where the application can tolerate small bumps.

[022] Alternatively, a coring device can be used to bore holes in the floor, the holes being spaced appropriately. For example, circular flat bottom holes can be bored into a cement floor approximately ½" deep. A poker chip sized RFID tag can then be inserted into each hole. The holes can then be filled with a quick acting cement patch. This method can be used, for example, when a floor must be kept level.

[023] Once all the tags are placed in step 212, the locations for mounting interrogators on vehicles used to transport items within the controlled area can be determined, in step 214. The interrogators can be located based on the spacing to the RFID tags determined in step 204. As explained below, a vehicle configured in accordance with the systems and methods described herein can be configured with two interrogators in order to eliminate costly measurement devices, such as directional gyros. In certain embodiments, the RFID interrogators are positioned along the centerline of the vehicle. Preferably, however, the interrogators are separated by a distance that is greater than the spacing of the RFID tags. For example, it has been shown that a separation distance that is 4 times the tag spacing can produce sufficiently accurate results.

[024] It should be noted that for purpose of this specification and the claims that follow the term RFID interrogator can refer to a full RFID interrogator comprising a decoder, RF transceiver, and antenna. Alternatively, a single interrogator can be used with multiple antennas. In the later case, the separation distance and location determined in step 214 can refer to the location and separation distance of the antennas.

[025] In step 216, RFID interrogators can be mounted on all of the vehicles used to transport items within the controlled area based on the locations determined in step 214.

[026] Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating a controlled area configured with RFID tags in accordance with the method of figure 2. Thus, for example, a plurality of RFID tags 302 can be configured in a grid with an associated spacing ( $S_1$ ) sufficient to ensure that location information of the desired accuracy can be obtained. The grid can be installed, for example, in the floor of a facility comprising controlled area 300 in which items are being tracked. The plurality of RFID tags 302 can be configured in strips 312 if the facility is new. Alternatively, the plurality of RFID tags 302 can be installed via various retrofitting methods if the facility is an existing one.

[027] In the example of figure 3, a forklift 304 is used to move an item 310 within controlled area 300. A location authority 320 can be configured to track the location of items 310 within controlled area 300. For example, the location of items 310 can be stored in a database 322 that comprises part of, or is interfaced with, location authority 320. Location authority 320 can, therefore, comprise a server, or other computer system, configured to run a location application for tracking the location of items 310.

[028] Forklift 310 can comprise two RFID interrogators 308 and 306 separated by a distance ( $S_2$ ) in relation to each other. As explained above, the separation distance ( $S_2$ ) should be sufficient in relation to spacing ( $S_1$ ) to provide the required accuracy. It should also be remembered that RFID interrogators 306 and 308 can be full RFID interrogators or separate antennas interfaced with a single RFID interrogator, depending on the embodiment.

[029] RFID interrogators 306 and 308 can be configured to read information from RFID tags 302 and to relay the information to location authority 320. For example, forklift



304 can also comprise a wireless communication device 316 configured to transmit the RFID tag information over a wireless communication link 324. Similarly, location authority 320 can be interfaced with a wireless communication device 314 configured to receive the RFID tag information transmitted over wireless communication link 324.

[030] Wireless communication device 314 can also be configured to transmit requests for information generated by location authority 320 to forklift 304 over wireless communication link 324. Thus, wireless communication devices 314 and 316 can each be configured for two-way communication, i.e., wireless communication devices 314 and 316 can comprise wireless communication transceivers. Wireless communication devices 314 and 316 can be configured to implement any wireless communication standard, the only requirement being that the range of wireless communication link 324 be sufficient to enable location authority 320 to track the forklift 304 throughout controlled area 300 as required by a specific implementation.

[031] Thus, location authority 320 can be configured to use the RFID tag information read by RFID interrogators 306 and 308 to track the location of forklift 304, e.g., using information stored in a database 322. The term database is simply meant to infer that location authority 320 can have available to it information that is organized in some fashion and that can be used to track the location of forklift 304 and item 310. Further, the term database is also meant to infer that location authority 320 can be configured to store location related information in some organized fashion.

[032] Figure 4 is a flow chart illustrating an example method for tracking the location of an item within a controlled area in accordance with one embodiment of the systems and methods described herein. In other words, location authority 320 can, for

example, be configured to implement a location tracking application that causes location authority 320 to perform the steps illustrated in figure 4.

[033] First, in step 402, location authority can determine the location of front RFID interrogator 308. For example, as forklift 304 passes over RFID tags 302, RFID interrogator 308 can be configured to read information from tags 302. The information read by interrogator 308 can then be sent, e.g., via wireless communication link 324, to location authority 320. Location authority 320 can be configured to use the RFID tag information to determine the location of front RFID interrogator 308.

[034] The RFID tag information can, for example, comprise a unique identifier that identifies a specific RFID tag. Database 322 can be configured to store a map of the locations of each RFID tag based on the unique identifiers. Thus, when location authority 320 receives RFID tag information, it can be configured to simply perform a look-up of the location of the RFID tag associated with the information received in order to locate front RFID interrogator 308.

[035] The RFID tag information can be associated with a time stamp in step 416 and stored, e.g., in database 322, for later use. Alternatively, or in addition, the actual location of front RFID interrogator 308 can be time stamped and stored in step 416.

[036] Similarly, in step 404, location authority 320 can be configured to determine the location of rear RFID interrogator 306. The RFID tag information and/or location of RFID interrogator 306 can then be time stamped and stored in step 418.

[037] Location authority 320 can be configured to determine, in step 406, the location of forklift 304 using the RFID tag information received in step 402 and/or step 404. For example, in one implementation, the last reported location for front RFID interrogator 308

is simply used as the present location of forklift 304. The location of forklift can be continually updated by location authority 320 and, for example, stored in database 322. Further, the location of item 310 can also be updated (step 424) either continually, periodically, or even non-periodically, as RFID tag information is received.

[038] Location authority 320 can be configured to then determine the direction of forklift 304 in step 408 using, for example, the RFID tag information received in step 402 and/or step 404. For example, based on the RFID tag information received from both RFID interrogators 306 and 308, location authority 320 can be configured to determine the direction ( $d_1$ ) that forklift 304 is heading. As forklift 304 travels, e.g., along path ( $p$ ), the directional information can be updated to show that forklift 304 has changed direction and is traveling along direction ( $d_2$ ). The directional information can be updated and stored by location authority 320.

[039] In addition, location authority 320 can be configured to determine a directional angle ( $\alpha$ ) in step 410, which can be stored, e.g., in database 322. Then, in step 412, location authority 320 can be configured to compare the current directional angle ( $\alpha$ ) with one or more previously determined directional angles ( $\alpha$ ) in order to smooth out, in step 414, the direction associated with forklift 304.

[040] In step 420, the location authority 320 can be configured to determine the speed of forklift 304 based on the time stamped information stored in step 416 and/or step 418.

[041] Forklift 304 can also comprise an appropriate sensor or other feedback, configured to sense when a particular event has occurred, e.g., the pick-up or loading of item 310, the drop off or unloading of item 310, etc. This information can be sent to location

authority 320, e.g., via wireless communication link 324 or via some other method such as manual input. The sensor can be configured to sense, for example, an increase or decrease in weight on the forks of forklift 304. An increase in weight can indicate that forklift 304 has picked up item 310, while a decrease in weight can indicate that item 310 was unloaded.

[042] Accordingly, in step 422, location authority 320 can be configured to determine that an event has occurred and to update the location of item 310 in response.

[043] It should be noted that location authority 320, or some portion thereof, can actually reside onboard forklift 304. Thus, the location, direction, speed, etc. of forklift 304 can be determined by an onboard location authority 320 and transmitted to an external system, such as a materials handling system, to track the location of items 310. If such is the case, then location authority 320 can be configured to transmit location and other information, for example, each time an event is detected in step 422.

[044] Location authority 320 can also be configured to generate a request for information, in step 426, that can be transmitted, e.g., via wireless communication link 324 to forklift 304. Information from RFID interrogators 306 and 308 can be received, in step 428, in response to the request sent in step 426. Alternatively, the request sent in step 426 can be generated by, e.g., a material handling system and sent to an onboard location authority 320. Thus, the response in step 428 can comprise location, direction, speed, etc., as determined by onboard location authority 320.

[045] Figure 5 is a logical block diagram illustrating an example embodiment of a computer system 500 that can be used to implement a location authority 320.

[046] As will be understood, some type of processing system is always at the heart of any computer system, whether the processing system includes one or several processors

included in one or several devices. Thus, computer system 500 of figure 5 is a simple example of a processing system. In the example of figure 5, computer system 500 comprises a processing unit 510 configured to control the operation of computer system 500, memory 504, storage 506, a Input/Output (I/O) interfaces 508, a display output 512, a user interface 514, and a bus 502 configured to interface the various components comprising computer system 500.

[047] Processing unit 510, in one embodiment, comprises a plurality of processing circuits, such as math coprocessor, network processors, digital signal processors, audio processors, etc. These various circuits can, depending on the embodiment, be included in a single device or multiple devices. Processing unit 510 also comprise an execution area into which instructions stored in memory 504 can be loaded and executed by processing unit 510 in order to control the operation of computer system 500. Thus, for example, by executing instructions stored in memory 504, processing unit 510 can be configured to implement the functionality of illustrated by the method of figure 4.

[048] Memory 504 can comprise a main memory configured to store the instructions just referred to. In one embodiment, memory 504 can also comprise a secondary memory used to temporarily store instructions or to store information input into computer system 500, i.e., memory 504 can act as scratch memory also. Memory 504 can comprise, depending on the embodiment, a plurality of memory circuits, which can be included as a single device, or as a plurality of devices.

[049] Storage 506 can include, in certain embodiments, a plurality of drives configured to receive various electronic media. For example, in one embodiment, storage 506 includes a floppy drive configured to receive a floppy disk, a compact disk drive configured

to receive a compact disk, and/or a digital video disk drive configured to receive a digital videodisk. In another embodiment, storage 506 can also include disk drives, which can include removable disk drives. The drives included in storage 506 can be used, for example, to receive electronic media that has stored thereon instructions to be loaded into memory 504 and used by processing unit 510 to control the operation of computer system 500.

[050] Further, storage 506 can also be configured to store the various information referred to above. Alternatively, storage 506 can include an interface configured to interface computer system 500 with an external storage device, such as database 322.

[051] I/O interfaces 508 can be configured to allow computer system 500 to interface with various input and/or output devices. Thus, I/O interface 508 can comprise the interface hardware required to receive signals from wireless communication device 314. In on board implementations, I/O interface 508 can be configured to interface computer system 500 with RFID interrogators 306 and 308 as well as wireless communication device 316.

[052] Display interface 512 can be configured to allow computer system 500 to interface with a display. Thus, computer system 500 can display information related to the location of forklift 304 and/or item 310 to a user via display interface 512.

[053] User interface 514 can be configured to allow a user to interface with computer system 500. Thus, depending on the embodiment, user interface 514 can include a mouse interface, a keyboard interface, an audio interface, etc.

[054] It should be clear that the general description of a computer system provided above is by way of example only and should not be seen to limit implementation of location authority 320 to any particular computer architecture or implementation. Rather any

architecture or implementation capable of implementing the processes and functionality described above can be used to implement the systems and methods described herein.

[055] While certain embodiments of the inventions have been described above, it will be understood that the embodiments described are by way of example only. Accordingly, the inventions should not be limited based on the described embodiments. For example, while embodiments involving a forklift were described above, it should be clear that the systems and methods described herein apply equally to embodiments for tracking a wide range of vehicles and items. Thus, the scope of the inventions described herein should only be limited in light of the claims that follow when taken in conjunction with the above description and accompanying drawings.